



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
LUFKIN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

VS.

APRIL MARIE ROBERTSON

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CASE NO. 9:07-CR-9(3)

FINDINGS OF FACT AND RECOMMENDATION ON GUILTY PLEA
BEFORE THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

The District Court referred this matter to the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge for administration of a guilty plea and allocution under Rules 11 and 32 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. Magistrates have the statutory authority to conduct a felony guilty plea proceeding as an “additional duty” pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(3). *United States v. Bolivar-Munoz*, 313 F.3d 253, 255 (5th Cir. 2002), *cert. denied*, 123 S. Ct. 1642 (2003).

On March 31, 2007, this cause came before the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge for entry of a guilty plea by the Defendant, April Marie Robertson, on **Count I** of the charging **Information**¹ filed in this cause. Count I of the Information charges as follows:

¹Defendant executed a waiver of Indictment, which was filed in the record of this cause.

On or about February 10, 2007, in the Eastern District of Texas, April Marie Robertson, Defendant herein, did knowingly, intentionally, and unlawfully possess with intent to distribute, more than fifty kilograms of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of marijuana, a Schedule I controlled substance in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a)(1).

Defendant, April Marie Robertson, entered a plea of guilty to Count I of the Information into the record at the hearing.

After conducting the proceeding in the form and manner prescribed by Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11 the Court finds:

a. That Defendant, after consultation with counsel of record, has knowingly, freely and voluntarily consented to the administration of the guilty plea in this cause by a United States Magistrate Judge in the Eastern District of Texas subject to a final approval and imposition of sentence by the District Court.

b. That Defendant and the Government have entered into a plea agreement which was disclosed and addressed in open court, entered into the record, and placed under seal.

c. That Defendant is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea, that Defendant is aware of the nature of the charges and the consequences of the plea, and that the plea of guilty is a knowing, voluntary and freely made plea. Upon addressing the Defendant personally in open court, the Court determines that Defendant April Marie Robertson's plea is voluntary and did not result from force, threats or promises. *See* FED. R. CRIM. P. 11(b)(2).

d. That Defendant's knowing, voluntary and freely made plea is supported by an independent factual basis establishing each of the essential elements of the offense and

Defendant realizes that her conduct falls within the definition of the crime charged under 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1).

STATEMENT OF REASONS

As factual support for Defendant's guilty plea, the government presented the following evidence, which was admitted into the record at the plea hearing. *See Factual Resume*. If the case proceeded to trial, the Government and Defendant agreed that the Government would prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, each and every essential element of the charging offense charged in Count I of the Information, specifically, that the defendant possessed with the intent to distribute marijuana. In support, the Government would establish, through sworn testimony and evidence, including expert witnesses and admissible exhibits, the following facts, as stated in the *Factual Resume*:

The Government would show that, on or about February 10, 2007, at approximately 5:00 p.m., Barry Washington, a Deputy City Marshal in the City of Tenaha, which is in Shelby County, Texas, pulled over a vehicle which was exceeding the posted speed limit. Shelby County is in the Eastern District of Texas. Officer Washington would state that he identified the driver and only occupant of the vehicle as the Defendant. During the traffic investigation, he smelled an odor which he knew from his training and experience to be marijuana emanating from the vehicle.

Officer Washington then opened to driver's side door and the Defendant immediately withdrew permission to search the vehicle. At this point, Officer Washington called for a certified canine handler to conduct a sniff search around the vehicle. Constable Randy Whatley,

a certified canine handler, responded. He then ran his canine around the vehicle. The canine alerted for the presence of controlled substances in the vehicle. Officer Washington proceeded to search the vehicle and located 35 bundles, wrapped in clear cellophane, containing a green leafy substance. From previous experience, the officer knew this substance to be marijuana.

The officers then arrested the Defendant. Once at the police station, the Defendant declined counsel and began to cooperate with the officers. The Defendant advised the officers, *inter alia*, that she was going to receive \$4,000.00 from co-defendant Adan Altamirano (Altamarino) to deliver the marijuana to Michigan.

Contemporaneous to the instant offense and under the supervision of law enforcement agents, the Defendant called Altamarino to advise him that she had a blow out. Altamarino told her that he would drive from Houston to Tenaha to fix the tire. During the course of the evening, she spoke to Altamarino on numerous occasions and Altamarino would call back on several occasions advising the Defendant that he was on his way. He told the Defendant not to open the trunk. The marijuana was located in the trunk.

Around 2:00 a.m. on February 11, 2007, Altamarino arrived at Tenaha along with a passenger, later identified as David Martinez. Once they pulled alongside the Defendant's vehicle, Sergeant Greg Schroeder identified himself as a police officer whereby Altamarino and Martinez fled in their vehicle. After a short pursuit, the vehicle was stopped and both Altamarino and Martinez were arrested.

The Government would finally establish that the substance was taken into evidence and was submitted to the Texas Department of Public Safety Crime Laboratory where it was tested

and was in fact found to be 223 pounds of marijuana. This is more than 100 kilograms.

Defendant, April Marie Robertson, agreed with the above-stated facts and signed the Factual Resume. Counsel for Defendant and the Government attested to Defendant's competency and capability to enter an informed plea of guilty. The Defendant agreed with the evidence presented by the Government and personally testified that she was entering her guilty plea knowingly, freely and voluntarily.

RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION

IT IS THEREFORE the recommendation of the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge that the District Court accept the Guilty Plea of Defendant which the undersigned determines to be supported by an independent factual basis establishing each of the essential elements of the offense charged in **Count I** of the charging **Information** on file in this criminal proceeding. The Court also recommends that the District Court conditionally accept the plea agreement.² Accordingly, it is further recommended that, Defendant, April Marie Robertson, be finally adjudged as guilty of the charged offense under Title 21, United States Code, Section

²“(3) Judicial Consideration of a Plea Agreement.

(A) To the extent the plea agreement is of the type specified in Rule 11(c)(1)(A) or (C), the court may accept the agreement, reject it, or defer a decision until the court has reviewed the presentence report.

(B) To the extent the plea agreement is of the type specified in Rule 11(c)(1)(B), the court must advise the defendant that the defendant has no right to withdraw the plea if the court does not follow the recommendation or request.

(4) Accepting a Plea Agreement. If the court accepts the plea agreement, it must inform the defendant that to the extent the plea agreement is of the type specified in Rule 11(c)(1)(A) or (C), the agreed disposition will be included in the judgment.

(5) Rejecting a Plea Agreement. If the court rejects a plea agreement containing provisions of the type specified in Rule 11(c)(1)(A) or (C), the court must do the following on the record and in open court (or, for good cause, in camera):

(A) inform the parties that the court rejects the plea agreement;

(B) advise the defendant personally that the court is not required to follow the plea agreement and give the defendant an opportunity to withdraw the plea; and

(C) advise the defendant personally that if the plea is not withdrawn, the court may dispose of the case less favorably toward the defendant than the plea agreement contemplated.” FED. CRIM. P. 11(c)(3)-(5).

841(a)(1).

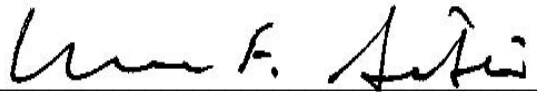
Defendant is ordered to report to the United States Probation Department for the preparation of a presentence report. At the plea hearing, the Court admonished the Defendant that the District Court may reject her plea and that the District Court can decline to sentence Defendant in accordance with the plea agreement, the federal sentencing guidelines and/or the presentence report because the sentencing guidelines are advisory in nature. The District Court may defer its decision to accept or reject the plea agreement until there has been an opportunity to consider the presentence report. *See* FED. R. CRIM. P. 11(c)(3). If the Court rejects the plea agreement, the Court will advise Defendant in open court that it is not bound by the plea agreement and Defendant may have the opportunity to withdraw her guilty plea, dependent upon the type of the plea agreement. *See* FED. R. CRIM. P. 11(c)(3)(B). If the plea agreement is rejected and Defendant still persists in the guilty plea, the disposition of the case may be less favorable to Defendant than that contemplated by the plea agreement. Defendant has the right to allocute before the District Court before imposition of sentence.

OBJECTIONS

Within ten (10) days after receipt of this report, any party may serve and file written objections to the report and recommendation of the Magistrate Judge pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C). Failure to file written objections to the proposed findings of facts, conclusions of law and recommendations contained within this report within ten (10) days after service shall bar an aggrieved party from *de novo* review by the District Judge of the proposed findings, conclusions and recommendations, and from appellate review of factual findings and legal

conclusions accepted by the District Court except on grounds of plain error. *Douglass v. United Serv. Auto. Ass'n.*, 79 F.3d 1415 (5th Cir. 1996) (*en banc*); 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). The constitutional safeguards afforded by Congress and the courts require that, when a party takes advantage of his right to object to a magistrate's findings or recommendation, a district judge must exercise its nondelegable authority by considering the actual evidence and not merely by reviewing and blindly adopting the magistrate's report and recommendation. *See Hernandez v. Estelle*, 711 F.2d 619, 620 (5th Cir. 1983); *United States v. Elsoffer*, 644 F.2d 357, 359 (5th Cir. 1981) (*per curiam*).

SIGNED this the 3rd day of April, 2007.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith F. Giblin", written over a horizontal line.

KEITH F. GIBLIN
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE